

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable. Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 62. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

SIGNS POINT TO END OF ACTORS' WALKOUT SOON

Managers Await Guarantees That Closed Shop Will Not Prevail.

LOOK TO STAGE HANDS

Variety Performers Call a Meeting and Threaten to Bolt.

OBJECT TO AGENTS' FEES

Producers Going Ahead With Plans to Open Strikebound Houses.

The theatrical managers, after a day of conferences with representatives of playwrights and stage hands, still were sitting up late with the actors' strike last night. Provided they obtained satisfactory guarantees from the stage hands that the latter would not insist on a closed shop for actors' salaries were that the strike would be settled in a day or so, with recognition of the Actors Equity Association as part of the protocol of peace.

Nevertheless, members of the Producing Managers Association were going ahead with preparations for reviving paralyzed plays, in case the war went on, and two new openings were announced as ready to be thrown into the breach soon.

A development of yesterday was the possibility that the unrest which had led to the actors' walkout may spread to the vaudeville wing of the histrionic tribe.

Renewal of the crisis in the variety field seemed probable yesterday when the announcement was made that an open house meeting would be held to-morrow night by the vaudeville, circus and burlesque branch of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, to which even Chauncy H. Krigbaum was invited.

This gathering, which is the first open meeting of any vaudeville organization outside the National Vaudeville Artists' Association, more than two years, will be held at the Hotel Biltmore at 11:45 P.M., that hour being chosen to give all the players a chance to attend, rather than with an idea of avoiding competition with the free show of the Actors Fidelity League is likely to put on at the Hotel Biltmore earlier on the same evening.

The chair will be taken by Francis Wilson, president of the Actors Equity Association, who at the recent affiliation of the Equity with the American Federation of Labor through the juncture with the four A's, headed the ranks of the latter body also as international president.

The list of speakers brings personally into the limelight for the first time since the strike started James W. Williams, former director of the defunct White House, who now decorates their names with the titles of the four A's and president of the F. A. V. A. and international executive of the four A's and one of the secretaries of the latter body.

Concerning the true inner meaning of this last cabalistic arrangement of officials world shaking revelations are promised.

Object to Commissions.

It is also promised that the top will blow off the volcano which has been smoldering among the vaudeville and circus since the White House struck several years ago. One of the chief grievances which these players allege is the fact that the commission for management, which was fixed by law at 5 per cent, but which was raised to 10 per cent or 15 per cent because of the booming office has been satisfied the agent who greases the skids has to gorge his fill on the vaudeville's pocketbook.

The actor who has to give up this commission every week, said one of the vaudeville organizers yesterday, "says more to go in the stage door than the audience to go in the front door."

The performer, it was said, not only has to pay for his costumes and transportation but runs the risk of being discarded after he has paid his railroad fare by a manager who suddenly decides to cut a couple of acts out of his bill, feeling he is overworked with more talent than the public can stand at one season. A minimum of three performances a day is scheduled to be among the demands at to-morrow's meeting, based on the claim that in some of the small time circuit players have to go out and act four or five times a day.

In addition to this they claim their temperaments have been ruffled by having their house manager stand in the wings and hiss, "Hurry up, get through with it." The aim of the manager, it was carefully explained, wasn't a reflection on the performer's art but a desire to get a new crowd into the house.

They Are All Numbered.

To look into these grievances an organization has been formed, in which, under the elaborate mystery of a secret order in Russia, members are admitted by number instead of by name. Their membership is drawn from among the 15,000 vaudeville troupers in the country who give the nation the time of its life at the 100 play theatres and small time houses throughout the land.

The booking for the big time or two day houses is done through the United Booking Office at the Palace Theatre, New York.

One of the organizers, said he had heard of no trouble among the faithful, unless "outsiders" are trying to foment it. "Mr. A. B. C.," who developed the N. Y. A. and established a sumptuous clubhouse for its 15,000 members, said the vaudeville actors were never in better circumstances than at present. He denied emphatically that an actor must be a member of the N. Y. A. before he can be himself to a contract.

Two new plays were announced for production in the near future, in addition to the eleven.

U. S. Debt on August 30 Totalled \$26,596,701,648

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States owed \$706,668,111 more at the close of Treasury business August 30 than on the last day of July, making the total national debt \$26,596,701,648. Issuance of additional Treasury certificates in anticipation of forthcoming payments on taxes and the Victory Loan accounted for the large increase.

DEFEND SOVIET, TROTSKY'S PLEA

Reds Told They Must Hold Petrograd Against Impending Attack.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE NEAR

Admiral of Baltic Squadron and Military Clear Way for Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Military and Naval Commissary, addressing the Petrograd Soviet on Monday declared that the Bolshevik must stand proudly and impregnable in the defence of Petrograd, according to a Soviet Government wireless message from Moscow.

Trotsky added that unless Finland gave guarantees of her sincerity and the cessation of further provocation the Bolshevik would make every preparation for an overwhelming advance into that country.

The Soviet approved unanimously a proposal to offer peace to Estonia.

It has been ascertained that the despatch from Berlin yesterday giving German reports from Riga to the effect that Gen. Gough of the British army has issued a proclamation to the population of Petrograd that an attack was about to be made on that city is untrue.

Gen. Gough left Helsinki August 19 for home, and at the present time is in England. He did not see Admiral Cowan, commander of the British squadron operating in the Baltic Sea, before his departure for home.

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 3.—Admiral Cowan, commander of the British squadron in the Baltic, has arrived here in connection. It is understood that the Admiralty is at present making preparations for an attack on Petrograd.

The Admiralty intends, it is said, to confer with members of the British military mission on plans for the attack.

KOLCHAK PLEA CALLS RUSSIANS TO ARMS

Declares He Will Fight Until Victory Is Won.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All Russian Government, has issued a stirring appeal to all Russians capable of bearing arms to join the ranks, declaring that the destiny of Russia is at stake. He declares that his Government will not lay down its arms until victory has been won.

A despatch from Omak says that Admiral Kolchak has called upon the remainder of the population incapable of bearing arms to furnish supplies and munitions.

A wireless despatch from Moscow reports that Admiral Kolchak has evacuated his headquarters and transferred his headquarters to Irkutsk.

The Bolsheviks have occupied the town of Dubovka, on the Volga, eighteen miles southwest of Saratov, according to another official statement issued by the Soviet Government at Moscow and received here by wireless.

The statement reads:

"We have occupied Dubovka. The enemy is evacuating Tsaritsyn (Government of Saratov, 110 miles south southwest of Kamskinn), and we have taken Lacroix. During the capture of Orsk (135 miles east southeast of Orenburg) we captured 3,000 prisoners."

Anti-Bolshevik forces occupied the southern outskirts of Kiev to-day, according to a third wireless despatch sent out by the Soviet headquarters in Moscow and picked up here. The despatch states that the fighting is proceeding.

AIRPLANE FUNERAL IS HELD IN TORONTO

Coffin Conveyed to Cemetery in "Flying Hearse."

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 3.—What is believed to have been the first airplane funeral ever held occurred here to-day when a tiny coffin, in which was the body of Leonard Allen, five months old, was conveyed to Mount Pleasant Cemetery in a plane piloted by Harry Smith.

The "flying hearse" was closely followed by a second plane bearing assistants of the undertaker.

The plane, after a flight over the city, circled Mount Pleasant at an altitude of 4,000 feet, the "hearse" landing near the cemetery and the other plane landing with a nose dive a few feet away.

Plans for the funeral were carefully guarded, and only friends of the bereaved parents and a few persons who happened to be in the vicinity witnessed it.

AIRPLANE HUNTS SLAYER.

Machine Is Being Used in Canadian Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 3.—For the first time in the history of Canada an airplane is being used in hunting down a criminal. This afternoon an airplane with a city detective on board left Edmonton, Alberta, to aid in the hunt for the slayer of Policeman Hugh Nixon of Edmonton.

The flight is over waste tablelands of the north country.

RUMANIA TOLD TO OBEY EDICTS OR BE CUT OFF

Supreme Council Threatens Blockade if Hungary Is Not Evacuated.

DOUBLE GAME PLAYED

Powerful Oil Interests Said to Be Involved in the Proceedings.

MINISTERS EMBARRASSED

Clemenceau, Tittoni and Balfour Said to Be Victims of Treachery at Home.

By LAURENCE HILL.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Supreme Council decided to-day on still another measure to bring the Rumanians to their senses. This will consist of sending a diplomat representing the Council directly to Bucharest to inform the Rumanian Government that it either must obey the orders of the Council addressed to it in notes that have not been answered or the Powers will break all relations with Rumania forthwith and institute an economic blockade against her. While not a threat of actual war this is very close to it. This action is in addition to notifying the Rumanian Ministers at the capitals of the Allies.

The difficulty encountered in today's meeting apparently was in finding just the right person to go to Bucharest. Jealousy cropped up at once. It is understood that Under Secretary Polk expressed himself as opposed to choosing an American because of the strong position that the United States had taken from the start in the Rumanian question. The Allies are looking for an exceedingly capable diplomat, admitting that the task is delicate.

Ugly rumors still are afloat in Paris in regard to the whole Rumanian business. Powerful foreign oil interests are alleged to be playing a part and diplomacy and commercialism are said to be intervening in some countries. Whether private interests have anything to do with the situation is not clear, but from comments made in American mission circles it seems that the American representatives are more than ever convinced that a double game is being played.

But the extraordinary view is taken that Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Tittoni, and Foreign Secretary Balfour are as much victims as themselves. It seems to have become more of a suspicion that while these leaders have become really aroused by the Rumanians and favor vigorous action in order to bring the Rumanians to their senses, they have been advising the Rumanians quietly that the Allies did not mean what they said and that they need not take the notes very seriously.

It is also said that the Rumanians are strong in the Italian Foreign Office as in French circles, the Italian professional diplomats favoring a strong Rumanian position. Hungary and Hungary joined together, in order to keep down the rising power of the Jugo-Slavs, which is exciting Italy. An element in the French Foreign Office would like to see a thing as a check against Germany.

HUNGARY AWAITS

ALLIES' APPROVAL

Assembly Election Holds Up

Peace Negotiations.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2 (delayed).—The political situation in Hungary is a very tense one pending approval by the Entente of the proposed new Government, and what is considered by the leaders more important, approval of the stipulations attached to the resignation of Premier Friedrich and his Cabinet. There is an evident reluctance on the part of the Socialist element to accept office without a clear understanding of its position before the Entente and the consequent assurance of some degree of stability and permanence for the proposed regime.

The preparations for the elections are being held up until the allied attitude becomes known. Any peace negotiations, it is announced, must be postponed until after the election of the National Assembly.

The conditions attached to the offer of Premier Friedrich to resign were given in a despatch from Budapest on September 1. It was declared the Entente must recognize and negotiate with the new Government as representing the constituted authority of Hungary and permit it to organize a new army and police force. It was likewise stipulated that the Rumanians should gradually leave the country, and that while they remain they should discontinue requisitioning supplies and other acts such as the disarming of Hungarian officers.

TINOCO GOES TO LONDON.

Ex-President of Costa Rica Silent

on Nature of Mission.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Gen. Frederico Tinoco, former President of Costa Rica, arrived here to-day and proceeded to his hotel.

Gen. Tinoco said that he could not announce the nature of his mission, but said he would confer with the Costa Rican Minister to England.

THE PLAZA.

Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Ross Room.—Adm.

WILSON STARTS TOUR TO PLEAD FOR LEAGUE; SENATORS WILL ANSWER HIM FROM CAPITOL; DRAFT OF VITAL RESERVATIONS IS COMPLETED

CHINA WILL GET SHANTUNG SOON

So Says Yosuke Matsuoka,

Japanese Peace Envoy

Now in U. S.

IS "AMAZED" AT CHARGES

Declares Nippon's Participa-

tion in War Benefited

Neighbor.

Withdrawal of Japan from the province of Shantung "at the earliest possible moment," probably within one week, was predicted yesterday by Yosuke Matsuoka, secretary in the Foreign Department of Japan and a member of the Japanese delegation. Mr. Matsuoka has just arrived here from Paris on his way to Japan.

"I should not be at all surprised," he said, "if our Government opened within a very few months or even a few weeks negotiations with the Chinese Government with a view of settling the Chinese question in a way satisfactory to all concerned."

The main points of the terms of restitution were described as the return by Japan of Kiaochow to China, with the provision that the territory be opened to international trade, the withdrawal of all Japanese troops and police, not only from the railway zone but from the city of Tsingtao, and the operation of the Shantung railway by a Chinese-Japanese joint corporation, with China participating in the management.

Mr. Matsuoka's statement reads: "From what little I have heard and observed since my arrival here it seems obvious that there is a great deal of misunderstanding concerning Japan's attitude toward the Shantung question."

Amazed Over Doubts.

"I am amazed to hear, for instance, that doubt is still entertained in many quarters as to Japan's intention to restore Kiaochow to China. An American adviser to the Chinese Government expressed before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day and intimated that Japan will not abide by her promise of restitution. Whereupon a Senator pointed out that Japan must get out of Shantung anyway when the ninety-nine year lease to Kiaochow expires. Ninety-nine years! I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw these words in black and white."

"Another publicist at Washington cautiously predicts that Japan will declare this leased territory a year or two. That is much closer to the mark, but not close enough."

"To us who have participated in the Peace Conference, which in no wise questions the right of Japan to withdraw from Shantung at the earliest possible moment. The peace treaty requires Germany to hand over to Japan all the German rights in Shantung within three months after the treaty comes into force. When this is done Japan will immediately restore Kiaochow to China, which Japan has pledged herself to make in favor of China."

Reservations to Be Made.

The reservations will include assurance to the United States of the right to go to war in a just cause or refuse to fight in one deemed by the nation to be unjust, without the interference or dictation of any body of nations. This means the striking out of the embargo on the right to go to war.

Another reservation will make it perfectly definite that the United States reserves to itself the right to withdraw from the League of Nations at any time it may see fit upon proper resolution of the law making body of the land.

A third will explain the position of America with regard to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting it to be an American policy and one effective throughout the Western Hemisphere, which in no circumstances can be called into controversy and which is supreme above any regional understandings such as the mandate of the league over partly civilized territories.

Another will express it to be a misunderstanding of the political states that all questions of internal political economy, the tariff, revenue laws, immigration laws and regulations, and all such matters of an exclusively domestic character, should not be under the jurisdiction of the league in any way.

U. S. Power to Remain Supreme.

It will be set forth in the resolution of ratification of the peace treaty, with its Article I, the League of Nations covenant, that the reservations thereto shall be made in such a manner as to preclude the exercise of any of the powers of the league over the will of America pending their acceptance by the other signatories to the treaty.

Upon such reservations the Republican leaders are confident of obtaining certainly not less than fifty votes in the Senate. Estimates of conservative character raise this number to fifty or fifty-three. It is possible also that in addition to the two Democrats already known to favor the material alterations, there are three or perhaps four others who once the break in the Administration ranks has been disclosed will flip over and vote for the reservations.

WILSON SURE HE WILL

WIN TREATY FIGHT

Hitchcock Says President

Starts Tour Confidently.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) called at the White House to-day to receive final directions from the President as to how the fight against alterations of the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant should be conducted in his absence. Returning from the Executive presence, Senator Hitchcock, wreathed in confident smiles, announced that the President was pleased with almost everything.

According to the Nebraskaan, President Wilson views the situation in Washington with an extreme measure of equanimity and is sure that everything is going his way with a rush. The President professes to believe that the Senate situation could not be better, and that the Administration forces have the advantage over the actual documents on the Senate floor.

The President is happy over the progress which he is sure the peace pact and the league covenant are making in winning popularity and votes in the Senate.

Will Withdraw Troops.

"Third—Japan will withdraw all her troops not only from the railway zone but from Tsingtao. After the restitution of Kiaochow to China a single Japanese soldier will be left on the soil of Shantung."

"Fourth—The Shantung Railway of 270 miles will be operated not by Japan but by a Chinese-Japanese joint corporation, with China and Japan each owning 50 per cent of the railway. Under the German regime this railway was owned and operated exclusively by the Germans, although there was a pretence to organize a Sino-German company. There was no Chinese capital invested in it and no Chinese was admitted to its management. Japan proposes to reverse that condition in the interest of China. It is also proposed to employ Chinese in the operation of the railway."

"Fifth—Japan will withdraw her police forces from along the railway and entrust the Chinese authorities with the policing of that region. It goes without saying that the Japanese civil administration will be abolished with the restitution of the territory."

Continued on Third Page.

ANTI-LEAGUERS' DRAFT IS READY

Reservations to Treaty Cove-

nant Will Be Phrased Fore-

ly by Lodge.

CONVERTS ARE EXPECTED

Some Democrats Likely to Join

Forces Against Interna-

tionalism Idea.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Almost coincidentally with the publication of President Wilson's first speech in the string of thirty he purposes delivering before his return to Washington, the form and phrase of the vital reservations to the League of Nations covenant, framed by the Republicans of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, will be disclosed.

The opponents of the treaty and League of Nations covenant in the committee, numbering nine and all Republicans, are virtually a unit upon the reservations and almost ready to bring them to the Senate floor embodied in their recommendations as to the action of the Senate in dealing with both documents.

The Republicans know now the purpose of the reservations and they have determined upon the exact measure of vitality which shall be drafted into them. There remains only the final choice as to phrasing.

The measure of vitality will be the maximum. The phraseology will be that of Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who within the ensuing two days will put into finished language his own and the ideas of his colleagues in the Senate, in and out of the committee, upon whom the opponents of the league depend for the votes necessary to take internationalism out of the documents.

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Continued on Third Page.

Head of French Foreign Committee Says He Will Vote Against Treaty

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Deputy Franklin-Bouillon, the fourteenth orator in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on ratification of the German peace treaty, announced to-day that he would vote against the treaty. Deputy Franklin-Bouillon is the first member of the Chamber to make known his determination to vote adversely on the document.

He expressed doubt of the efficacy of America's intervention, saying that such intervention would be subordinate to the approval of Congress.

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium," he continued, "was a most flagrant crime against humanity, yet three years were needed before America intervened."

He ridiculed France's position in the League of Nations "on terms of equality with Panama and Cuba."

The Deputy said he was deeply concerned over France's financial situation, as France remained with a debt of 350,000,000,000 francs.

"Will America, which profited one hundred billion in the first three years of the war," he asked, "leave France crushed under the load of its victory?"

Deputy Henry Franklin-Bouillon is president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He is a Radical and was elected to the Chamber from the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

In March last, M. Franklin-Bouillon in a vigorous speech in the Chamber of Deputies asserted that the right bank of the Rhine must not belong to Prussia. He charged that because of the silence of the Government and the laxness of its methods Germany was beginning to raise her head. He also attacked the Government's Russian policy as weak and uncertain.

SENATE PASSES

OIL LEASE BILL

Final Vote Comes Late at

Night After Twelve Hour

Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Without a record vote, the Senate to-night, after a twelve hour session, passed the bill to make possible the leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate and sodium.

In passing the measure the Senate approved amendments offered by Senator Harris, Democrat (Ga.), which would provide that under the Clayton anti-trust act oil companies may not charge different prices in various parts of the country.

Another amendment, which its author, Senator Harris, said would cause the constituent companies of the standard oil Company to become independent in ownership, in fact as well as in name, was adopted. This amendment would prohibit stockholders of corporations producing petroleum and its by-products from acquiring stock in another corporation similarly engaged if both corporations have been created in performance with a court dissolution decree or for the purpose of avoiding prosecution under anti-trust acts.

With the exception of the Harris amendments, the fate of which is uncertain in the House, the leasing measure as to important features was passed as reported by the Public Lands Committee.

Consideration of the bill was marked by bitter debate during which Senator La Follette (Wis.), who in the last six days has spoken more than twenty hours, and other Senators charged that the bill was for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company. During the debate to-day the Wisconsin Senator charged that the influence of the oil interests could be found everywhere and that the bill was an attempt to influence the Senate's action upon the German treaty and the League of Nations.

Leasing of land under the bill is placed under the Secretary of the Interior, and in the case of coal lands the bill provides for a royalty of not less than 10 per cent of the gross value of production and one-eighth of production for sodium.

The bill prohibits aliens, by stock ownership or otherwise, from owning any interest in leases obtained under the bill, except where discretionary power is given the President, if in his opinion he deems it necessary, to take over and operate the leases or to acquire the products of the land involved.

Amendments by Senator La Follette were approved by the Senate prohibiting employment of boys under 14 years and women and girls without respect to age in mines on Government leased land; requiring leases to dispose of their products at reasonable prices and prohibiting persons holding leases from engaging in combinations in restraint of trade.

The Senate by a vote of 65 to 25 defeated to-night an amendment by Senator Thelan (Cal.) authorizing the President within his discretion to establish an export embargo on oil. The Senate also voted down a substitute bill by Senator Kirby (Ark.) providing for the turning over by the Government of the public domain to the various States in which it is located. An amendment by Senator Kirby (Ark.) authorizing the President to mine and develop coal and gas in Government owned lands also was defeated.

WILSON ISSUES

CONFEREE CALL

President Asks Trade, Farm

and Other Organizations

to Name Men.

HE WILL MAKE CHOICES

Capital and Labor Conference

to Be Held at White House

in October.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Grange and other farm organizations, the National Association of Manufacturers and other great trade organizations of the country have been asked by President Wilson to nominate representatives to attend the conference between labor and industry to be called by the Chief Executive.

The letters to these organizations, sent out to-day, asked that a number of names be submitted. From the list of nominees the President will make his own selections. In addition he will name without assistance representatives of the public and some of the great industries of the country.

The conference call will be issued by the President while he is away and just as soon as the necessary acceptances have been received. In the meantime there will be no announcement of the nominees or of those selected.

While the exact date for the conference has not been fixed, it will probably be called for some date between October 5 and 10. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will aid the President in the selection of the labor delegates. A formal letter was sent the federation head to-day asking him to suggest the names of labor representatives.

In the meantime labor leaders in Washington are working to keep the men in line and to avoid strikes or disturbances of the industrial situation wherever possible. A fight will be made, however, against the compulsory arbitration features of the Cummins bill for the restoration of the railroads to private control.

The railway department of the federation is planning to ask for hearings on this feature of the measure, so the opposition of organized labor may be stated and made a part of the record.

The railway unions and various organizations of Government employees are lining up in opposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—"Defensive action" in the controversy between the steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation will be discussed at a meeting here to-morrow of the special committee of the steel workers' council.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was advised to-day of the calling of the meeting by Secretary Foster of the committee.

Telegrams said all meetings of steel workers along the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, has been prohibited and that speakers at